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no question has the Church gone further from the teachings of Christ than on the doctrine of war. During the first four Christian centuries, the profession of arms was un-Christian. The voice of statecraft, of political economy and of Christ alike are all against war.

"If it had not been for her soldiers, Great Britain might have been ruling here to-night. She owes the loss of the United States to her army. Canada is England's, not because of English soldiers, but because Canada's people believe in and love England, and the most troublesome part of that dominion to the crown is that part which the soldiers won — French Canada. South Africa is England's, so far as it is in any good sense, not because of England's soldiers, but because of her traders, travelers and missionaries, and the same fact is seen in the great continent of Australia. Spain, on the other hand, has been eaten up by the spirit of military preparedness. Once she swept the seas and the world uncovered its head when she spoke. Now she is hardly a nightmare. France, too, following the same will of the wisp, has lost untold treasure in money and men.

"While the world knows we can fight if need be, we have been made great by following after peace. And none can emphasize the glory of peace as we can. Some great nation, potent and resourceful, must rise in the majesty of Christian and civilized reason and dare the other nations to 'ground arms.' And who better than Columbia, richest of all, proud of sons who fly to shed their blood for freedom, strongest in her isolation on the western hemisphere, most self-reliant in her ability to feed, clothe and arm her children from her own territory; alone of all the nations competent to lock all her doors and burn her ships and by her own internal resources not lose a step in the onward progress — who better than Columbia can thus send her citizen soldiery back to their fields and shops and say, 'Let us have peace'?"

New Books.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL. By Edward B. Rose. London: E. B. Rose, 8 John Street, Adelphi, W. C. Price, 5 shillings net, post free.

History will have a great deal to say about the recent conflict in South Africa. What the final judgment will be there can be little doubt in the mind of any one who has followed with open and impartial mind the course of events which has led to the destruction of the independence of the two republics. On no subject will the historian find more abundant material on which to make up his verdict than on this South African war. Every possible aspect of it has been written down by contemporaries and eye witnesses. Among the material which the historian will draw on nothing, perhaps, will be found more valuable than the book before us. Mr. Rose's evidence is practically all first hand. He resided twelve years in the country before the war. He was a member of the Witwatersrand Mine Employees and Mechanics Union during the whole period of its existence, and for more than a year its president. He was also a member of the Executive Council of the National Union and of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and served at different times on the staff of the pro-Boer *Standard and Diggers' News* and of the anti-Boer *Transvaal Leader*. He thus had opportunity to observe the character and

attitude of capitalists and of workmen, of Boer and Uitlander. It would be impossible in a brief notice to give any just idea of the great value of the book, the bulk of which is a simple statement of facts, though presented in a most interesting way. Its value is greatly increased by its collection of the various reports, despatches, proclamations, etc., which have any important bearing on the subject, and its presentation in appendices of the Constitution (Grondwet) of the South African Republic, the Pretoria Convention of 1881 and the London Convention of 1884, about which so much has been written and so little actually known. The author's conclusion is that while the Boers and their government made mistakes and perpetrated wrong, they have been far more sinned against than sinning, and that "there was absolutely no justification for the recent war and its resultant destruction of their independence." The two men most responsible for the war he declares to have been Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes, in this order. If the present policy is persisted in he believes, from his knowledge of the Boers, that all South Africa will ultimately be lost to Great Britain.

THE MORAL DAMAGE OF WAR. By Walter Walsh. London: R. Brimley Johnson. Cloth, 283 pages. Price, 3 shillings 6 pence net.

This is the most powerful arraignment of war from the moral standpoint that has recently fallen under our eyes.

Mr. Walsh, who is pastor of the Gilfillan Memorial Church at Dundee, Scotland, goes straight to the heart of the subject, and at its heart drives all his blows, one after another, with such overwhelming force that one feels, at the end of his treatment, that there is no life left in the poor, miserable, heathenish thing that men call "glorious war." After an introductory chapter on "War Considered as an Immorality," Mr. Walsh takes up in order, in succeeding chapters, the Moral Damage of War to the Nation, to the Child, to the Soldier, to the Politician, to the Journalist, to the Preacher, to the Missionary, to the Trader, to the Citizen, to the Patriot, and to the Reformer. On another page we quote a passage from the chapter on "The Moral Damage of War to the Patriot," in order to give the reader some idea of Mr. Walsh's style and method of treatment, which it would be impossible to do by making a few scattering selections. We wish the book might have a hundred thousand readers in this country, where war has recently wrought immense moral damage in nearly every sphere of life.

SWORDS AND PLOWSHARES. By Ernest Crosby. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, \$1.00 net.

A new book by Mr. Crosby is sure to receive a warm welcome from those who have interest in the true things of life. "Swords and Plowshares," which is dedicated to "the Noble Army of Traitors and Heretics," is a collection of Whitmanesque "verse-paragraphs" and short lyric poems. Every one of these contains some vital truth of immediate practical value, stated in the simplest and most direct way, or some study of nature, of which Mr. Crosby is very fond. His "verse-paragraphs," or prose-chants, are equal to the best of Whitman's, and his lyric poems are full of that peculiarly attractive beauty and delicacy which no effort at art can

ever give unless pure truth be at the basis. No finer-tipped arrows were ever shot at the heart of war and oppression than those which fly from Mr. Crosby's bow. This seems to us to be a superior book to the author's former one, entitled "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," which, because of its originality and directness, won the warm appreciation of Tolstoy, Björnson, Markham and others. We wish, however, there were more of the lyrics and fewer of the chants, for Mr. Crosby does better and surer work in the former than in the latter. The following selections will speak better for "Swords and Plowshares" than anything we can say of it:

"What do they accomplish who take the sword?"

Now and then they cut off the ear of a servant of the high priest;

Quite as often they lose their own.

While they who say, 'Put up thy sword into its place,' tho' they die, yet succeed

sometimes in changing the heart of the world.

"What is true peace but conscious strength?"

What is war but conscious weakness seeking to give proof of its strength?

Peace is a god, not a goddess; a man, not a woman —

A brawny, bearded man of might, with nothing but the kindly look in his eyes to distinguish him from the vulgar giant.

He can afford to smile at War, the headstrong boy, rushing, red-faced, blundering, blustering, with impetuous arms, hither and thither.

Peace has outgrown all that, for Peace is a Man."

THE MODERN BLESSING — FIRE. By Asenath Carver Coolidge. New York: The Abbey Press. Cloth, 152 pages.

"Love at flood-tide and seeking to enrich the world" seems to be the secret of this pretty short story. It is a tale of adventure and love,—love of the true and elevating sort,—with the war and fighting for the "dear lady" left out. As nearly as we can judge from the somewhat tantalizing obscurity of the development of the story, it is intended to be semi-allegorical, the hero at the last being transformed into the New World, "a majestic figure," with "immense treasure at his command," a "ponderous key in his hand," "power for good and evil stirring the depths" of him, something of "the outward glance of the eagle" in his eyes, unwilling to "yield to unjust demands," but hesitating to commit himself to "the higher way." But the love of his youth returns, and hesitation vanishes, and he (the New World) rises up to fulfill his great mission. There are two objections to the story. The principal one is that it is too short. There is plot enough about it — if it can be called a plot — to have justified a hundred pages more. The story gets steadily better toward the last,—a somewhat rare quality,—and one is disappointed at having to stop just when his interest is well warmed up. The other objection is to the style of the swearing in the early part of the story. The young Englishman who prefers work in an American mine to military life in England, meets, on arriving in the New World, a "live Yankee," who swears profusely in a dialect which we are afraid has never been known on this continent. It is a very doubtful experiment for a lady author — or any other for that matter — to attempt to make her characters swear at all,—particularly such characters as the General Whitler of this story, for the oaths of such men are always the simon-pure stuff and never of the mulatto type here exhibited.

THE PHILIPPINES: THE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR. By Theodore Roosevelt. CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES. By William H. Taft. New York: The Outlook Company. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

The two articles which make up this book appeared originally in the *Outlook*; that by President Roosevelt in the number for September, 1901, and that by Governor Taft in the issue for May this year. The former article gives Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of Mr. Taft, and is incidentally a defense of the policy of Philippine conquest, and a criticism of those who have, on the principles of righteousness and of American political philosophy, opposed this policy. The second and larger portion of the book is Governor Taft's survey of what has already been accomplished in the Philippines in the way of establishing civil government. The *Outlook* has considered these papers to be of sufficient historic value to be preserved in permanent form. The book is very handsomely printed on fine heavy paper, and the type is so exceptionally good that the extreme Anti-Imperialist will be able to read it without having his eyes, at any rate, hurt.

Pamphlets Received.

THE MILLENNIAL OF ALFRED THE GREAT. By Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon Street, Boston.

OUR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. By Prof. James Schouler, LL.D. Boston: New England Anti-Imperialist League.

"MARKED SEVERITIES" IN PHILIPPINE WARFARE: Secretary Root's Record. Boston: George H. Ellis Company, printers.

THE PRESENT DUTY OF THIS NATION. By Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Boston: New England Anti-Imperialist League.

A REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF A BRITISH COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA, 1782. By Winslow Warren, Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES. Senate Report 945, Fifty-Seventh Congress, first session. From the Committee to establish the University of the United States.

GEORGE FOX IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1672. By Augustine Jones, Providence, R. I.

WHAT IS THE REAL EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN? By William M. Salter. Boston: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Form of Bequest.

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